



# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XIII.

ZATURDAG den 31sten DECEMBER, 1825.

N. 52

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Wed. W. J. L. van der Meer.

**WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'-LAAR**, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schouthÿnacht in dienst van Zÿne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige eilanden Bonaire en Aruba en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Nademaal wÿ het, ten gevolge der daar gestelde Pakket vaart tusschen de Nederlanden en deze Kolonie, tot bereiking van Zÿner Majesteits bedoeling daaromtrent en tot uitbreiding der correspondentien met de naburige landen, raadzaam en noodig geoordeeld hebben de Post Directie alhier op eenen zoo veel mogelijk meer geregelden voet te brengen als waarvoor dezelve nog vatbaar zoude bevonden worden te zÿn en bÿ een reglement op de Postery alhier alle zoodanige schikkingen en verordeningen vast te stellen die voor doelmatig worden gehouden.

Zoo is het dat wÿ, met overleg van de Leden van den Raad van Policie dezes eilands, op den 14den dezer, onder nadere approbatie van het Gouvernement in het Moederland, hebben gearresteerd een reglement op de Postery te Curaçao, om terstond in provisonale werking te worden gebragt en waarvan de navolgende artikels hierbÿ aan het Publiek tot deszelfs narigt worden kennelyk gemaakt, luidende dezelve artikels aldus:

**ART. 1.**—De Postery op het eiland Curaçao wordt ter Gouvernements Secretary door een der beamhten aldaar, onder het toezigt van den Secretaris, waargenomen.

**ART. 2.**—De zoodanige ambtenaar ter gemelde Secretary die door den Gouverneur met de Postery zal zÿn belast, ofschoon onder toezigt van den Gouvernements Secretaris gesteld, is echter persoonlyk voor de goede en geregelde waarneming van de daaraan overeenkomstig dit reglement verbondene diensten en pligten verantwoordelyk.

**ART. 3.**—De Gouvernements Secretaris zal een algemeen toezigt over de Postery hebben en dienvolgens toezien dat de ambtenaar dewelke daarmede onmiddelyk belast is, dezelve naar behooren waarneme.

**ART. 4.**—Alle brieven met uitzondering nogtans van de zoodanigen die tot aanbeveling dienen en open zullen zÿn, dewelke zoo van de Nederlanden als van andere landen en plaatsen, uitgezonderd de eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, het zÿ met Nederlandsche of vreemde vaartuigen te Curaçao worden angebragt, moeten aan de Post directie worden afgeleverd, derhalve zullen de schippers, scheepsvolk en passagiers dadelÿk na hunne aankomst in de haven al de brieven, zonder onderscheid voor wie dezelve bestemd zÿn, uitgezonderd die van aanbeveling en open zÿn, aan den Opper Visiteur of den genen dewelke zÿnen dienst waarneemt, aan boord des vaartuigs zelve ter hand stellen, om onverwÿt aan de Post directie te worden bezorgd, om aldaar te worden uitgegeven; edoch bÿ actien en brieven voor of na den kantoor's tyd of op zon en andere feestdagen zÿn aangekomen, zal de Opper Visiteur of de gene die zÿnen dienst waarneemt, wanneer niemand van wege de Post directie zich tegenwoordig bevindt, dezelve intusschen onder zich behouden en zelfs aan de eigenaren dewelke er om vragen tegen betaling van het daarop staande port afgeven,

waarvan hÿ aanteekening zal houden om met de overblyvenden aan de Post directie te worden afgeleverd.

**ART. 5.**—Het port van brieven die niet van de Postkantoren in de Nederlanden verzonden zÿn en waarvan het port niet reeds door het Gouvernement in het moederland bepaald is, zal zÿn zes stuivers voor ieder, zonder onderscheid, edoch wanneer eenig pak eeniglyk couranten of gedrukte bladen bevat, en zulks zichtbaar is of gemaakt wordt, zal daarvoor geen port worden betaald.—Voor alle andere hier vorenbedoelde brieven zal slechts het daarop gestelde en aangeteekende port, zonder meer, berekend en gevorderd worden, wanneer dezelve van het kantoor worden, afgehaald.

**ART. 6.**—Alle brieven van de eilanden Bonaire en Aruba die niet behoeven aan de Post Directie te worden afgeleverd, zÿn vrij van port, bÿaldien dezelve niet vrywillig aldaar ter afgifte gebragt worden.

**ART. 7.**—Alle brieven port by de Post Directie alhier ingevorderd en ontvangen wordende, zal zÿn voor en ten behoeve van het Land.

**ART. 8.**—Het kantoor der Postery zal, zon en feestdagen uitgezonderd, dagelyks van des morgens zeven tot des namiddags vyf ure tot ontvangst en afgifte van brieven openstaan.

**ART. 9.**—Voor elken brief die van wege de Post Directie aan den eigenaar ter zÿner woning besteld wordt, zal er een extra port van zes stuivers ten behoeve van den ambtenaar die met de gemelde Directie belast is, worden betaald; doch zullen er geene anderé brieven mogen worden besteld dan de zoodanigen dewelke langer dan vier en twintig uren onafgehaald gebleven zÿn, ten ware dat het geschiede op voorafgaand verzoek deswege aan de Post Directie gedaan.

**ART. 10.**—Wekelyks zal er op Vrydag eene lyst van de in de verloopene week angebragte en onafgehaald gebleven zÿnde brieven worden opgemaakt om zoo wel ter gewone plaatse angeplakt, als in de Courant geplaatst te worden.

**ART. 11.**—Hoewel de brieven die met partikuliere vaartuigen van het eiland verzonden worden daartoe aan het kantoor van de Post Directie niet behoeven ingeleverd te worden, zal het nogtans aan elk een vrystaan om zÿne brieven ter verzending aan het gemelde kantoor te bezorgen, tegen betaling van een port van zes stuivers ten behoeve van het Land, en zullen dusdanige brieven, alle onder eenen omslag, met de eerste gelegenheid aan het Post Kantoor ter plaatse van derzelve bestemming worden afgezonden. Voor de zoodanigen echter dewelke ter verzending met de Ryks Pakketten of partikuliere vaartuigen naar de Post Kantoren in Nederland in de daartoe bestemde brieven kasten worden gelegd zal er geen port alhier worden betaald.

**ART. 12.**—De brieven die uit het Moederland worden angebragt, bestemd voor lieden buiten deze Kolonie en woonachtig ter plaatsen tusschen dewelke en dit eiland geregelde communicatie bestaat of gehouden wordt, zullen derwaarts verzonden worden aan de Consuls of Handels Agenten van het Ryk bÿaldien er eenig zÿn, en ter zoodanige plaatsen alwaar geene zÿn, zal zulks mogen geschieden aan eenen partikulier persoon, welke zich daarmede, op aanzoek van het Gouvernement zal willen belasten, om door middel van dezelve de

afgifte der bedoelde brieven te doen bewerkstelligen en het daarop staande port voor het Gouvernement te ontrangen; zulende dezelve Consuls, Handels Agenten of partikuliere personen mede belast zÿn met de aaneming en herwaarts verzending der brieven naar de Nederlanden en zullen zÿ hoer en behalve het bepaalde port zes stuivers voor elken brief dien zÿ afgeven of aannemen als een emolument voor zich mogen vorderen en ontvangen.

**ART. 13.**—Alle brieven die door middel van de Post Directie uitgegeven of naar vreemde plaatsen verzonden worden, zullen ten bÿlike daarvan met het zegel der Postery gemerkt of bestempeld worden.

**ART. 14.**—Eenig schipper of passagier of eenig van het scheepsvolk welke brieven van eenige hoegenaemde plaats, met uitzondering van de eilanden Bonaire en Aruba zal hebben angebragt en die in gebreken zal zÿn gebleven dezelve brieven, zonder onderscheid, uitgezonderd nogtans de zoodanige dewelke tot aanbeveling dienen en open zÿn, dadelÿk na aankomst binnen deze haven aan den Opper Visiteur of den genen die hem vertegenwoordigt af te geven, zal voor elken terug gehouden en niet terstond aan den voormelden ambtenaar afgeleverden brief, verbeuren eenen port van zes stuivers.

**ART. 15.**—Dewyl alle brieven die doof de Post Directie worden uitgegeven met het zegel der Postery gemerkt of bestempeld worden, zoo zullen alle de zoodanige die het voorzeide zegelmerk niet dragen als ter sluik afgegeven worden beschouwd, en zal van geene dusdanige ongemerkte of onbestempelde brieven in regten mogen gebruik gemaakt of daarop regt gedaan worden; noch zullen dezelve op de publieke kantoren tot registratie of anderszins mogen aangenomen of daarop eenig acht geslagen worden.

**ART. 16.**—Het reglement op de behandeling der correspondentie van en op de Kolonien en verdere overzeesche landen, door Zÿne Majesteit den Koning bÿ besluit van den 2den February 1818 No. 23 gearresteerd, en alle Koninglyke en Ministeriele bepalingen en verordeningen, als mede alle bevelen van den Gouverneur reeds genomen, daargesteld of gegeven of nog te nemen, daartestellen of te geven, over en omtrent de waarneming en behandeling der Postery alhier, zullen gehouden en beschouwd worden voor hierin te zÿn vervat om, gelyk met de bepalingen dezes reglements, of als ampliatien of alteratien deszelfen, stiptelyk te worden nagekomen.

**ART. 17.**—De ambtenaar die met de Postery belast is, zal behoortlyke aanteekening houden in daartoe bestemde boeken, niet alleen van de brieven die van buiten het zÿ met de Ryks Pakketten of partikuliere vaartuigen angebragt en aan de Post Directie afgeleverd worden, maar ook van alle dewelke ter verzending naar vreemde plaatsen ingeleverd en geexpedieerd worden, zoo mede van het getal en gewigt benevens het bedrag der naar de Post Kantoren in Nederland verzondene brieven, met afzonderlyke vermelding der gefrankeerden, en zal bÿ kopÿen houden der advies brieven die dezelve vergezellen.

**ART. 18.**—Het port der brieven moet dadelÿk worden betaald, en alle crediten of onstellen deswege zÿn voor rekening van den ambtenaar die met de Postery belast is.

Wordende voorts bÿ deze bekend gemaakt:  
1. Dat de tweede Klerk ter Gouverne-





LONDON, Nov. 3.

## MR. CANNING'S REPLY TO M. ZEA BERMUDEZ.

"The undersigned principal secretary of state for foreign affairs to his Britannic majesty, has been charged by his sovereign to transmit to his excellency the Chevalier Los Rios, in order that he may communicate it to his court, the following reply to the official note which M. Zea addressed, on the 21st of January 1825, to his majesty's charge d'affaires at Madrid:—

"So considerable a portion of the official note of M. Zea was founded upon a denial of the facts of which a report had been made to the British government relative to the state of the different countries of South America, and upon the anticipation of events which the court of Spain expects to take place in those countries, and which would triumphantly refute the reports received by the British government, that it has been deemed advisable to await the issue of those events, rather than to oppose assumptions to assumptions, or to reason upon probabilities and conjectures. As far as the event is concerned, however decisive it may appear, the undersigned is charged to confine himself to stating, that it was with much satisfaction the British government witnessed it, before it had made known its intentions to the other countries of South America, because it was not then possible that those intentions could have the slightest effect on the war in Peru.

"The undersigned is charged to make only this observation upon that part of M. Zea's note which refers to the supposed inaccuracy of the facts which served as the basis of the resolution taken by the Britannic government.

"The question which remains to be examined is, whether Great Britain, in negotiating with governments established *de facto* and secure from foreign invasion, is violating any principle of the rights of nations, or any positive convention. To commence with the latter of these points, as being the principal accusation against us, M. Zea reproaches us generally with an infraction of treaties, but as he cites only two, those of 1809, and 1814, it may fairly be assumed that he relies on those only as the special support of his accusation. First then as to that of 1809.

"This treaty was concluded at the commencement of the struggle of Spain against France, and was entirely directed to meet existing circumstances, being conceived in terms which it is impossible to misinterpret; it was a treaty of peace for the purpose of putting an end to the war which had subsisted between France and Spain since 1804. It is expressly designated, in the first article, as a treaty of alliance during the war, in which we were at that time implicated, in common with Spain. All the stipulations of the treaty had evident reference to the declared resolution of the French Ruler, that he would maintain a branch of his family upon the throne of Spain, and of both the Indies, and we were bound indubitably not to lay down our arms until his projects against Spain had failed, and his pretensions with regard to America had been abandoned; obligations of which England, as no one can deny, has fully acquitted herself. This end once attained, the conditions of the treaty were fulfilled, and the obligations which it imposed, necessarily ceased with the object to which they bore reference.

"The war of the Peninsula having been happily brought to a conclusion, and his Catholic Majesty having been re-established, with the assistance of England, on the throne of his ancestors, the treaty of 1814 was substituted for that of 1809. And what does this treaty contain? First, the expression of the most earnest desire, on the part of his majesty, that Spanish America should be again united with the monarchy of the peninsula; and secondly, a promise (*compensó*) to forbid English subjects from furnishing munitions of war to the inhabitants of Spanish America.

"This promise was immediately performed by a royal order issued in 1814; and to extend its effects beyond the limits of the obligation imposed by this treaty, an Act was passed in 1819 prohibiting English subjects from serving in the armies of the insurgent colonies.

"The sincerity of the desire expressed in this treaty is proved not only by the above measures, but by the reiterated offers on the part of England, to become a mediator between Spain and her Colonies. The proposal for this intervention was not alone founded, as avowed by M. Zea, on the understanding that Spain should emancipate her Colonies. A number of years has elapsed since that time, and Spain has declined, upon different occasions which have presented themselves, to negotiate upon more favourable conditions, before that basis was laid down, upon which alone a negotiation could be successfully established.

"It was not brought into question in 1812, when our mediation was offered to the Cortes.

"It was not brought into question in 1815, when Spain demanded our mediation, but refused to state the conditions to which she would be disposed to consent.

"Nor was it touched upon in 1815, in the conferences at Aix la Chapelle, when the question as to an agreement between Spain and her colonies was agitated for the first and last time among the great European Powers.

"After the total silence which Spain has maintained relative to the opinion put forth by the Powers who were present at these conferences, when this question was proposed to them two points were clearly established:—1st. That Spain had not the serious intention of

proposing to the Americans acceptable conditions; 2d. That the sending this question to be decided by a congress could not be attended by a satisfactory and happy result.

"Since then Great Britain, entirely abstained from touching on the point of a negotiation with the colonies, until the month of May, 1822, when Spain itself made it known, that she wished measures to be taken for the re-establishment of peace in the two Americas, upon an entirely new basis, but which however she did not explain.

"In reply to these communications, Spain was requested to accelerate, as much as possible, its negotiations with the colonies, as the course of events was so rapid as not to allow of a further delay; but, however, no insinuation was made as to the basis of independence to be adopted.

"The first mention of this basis, which took place in the month of Nov. 1822, proceeded, in fact, from the Spanish government itself, and at this period it was intimated to the resident minister of Great Britain at Madrid (*recibió la intimación*), that the Cortes were occupied in bringing about negotiations with the colonies on the basis of their independence, negotiations which were in fact opened, and were attended with a happy result in respect to Buenos Ayres, though his catholic majesty has since rejected them (*fuero desaprobados*). It was since this last communication from the Spanish government, that England pronounced her opinion, that nothing was to be hoped from negotiations founded upon any other basis than that established by the Spanish government itself.

"This opinion, communicated, as has been already stated, through confidential channels, to Spain, was, near a year afterwards, that is to say in October 1823, declared by the undersigned to the ambassador of France in London, in a conference, the tenor of which was communicated to Spain, and the other powers. It was repeated and confirmed at a later period in the communications which the undersigned addressed in January 1824, to Sir William A'Court.

"Thus, nothing can be less exact than the assertion, according to which England is made to lay down the basis of independence as a condition *sine qua non* of her co-operation in the negotiations with Spain and her colonies.

"We now come to the second complaint brought against the English government, of having violated the rights of nations. Has it been ever regarded as an axiom, that no times or circumstances can give a right to recognize a government *de facto*, or of authorizing the recognition by a third power which has a great interest, in forming and confirming its relations with a government *de facto*.

"A precedent, in this respect, on the part of a third power, certainly does not decide the question of right as to the mother country.—The Netherlands separated themselves from Spain long before the end of the seventeenth century; but Spain did not formally renounce its sovereignty over that state until the peace of Westphalia, in 1648. In 1640, Portugal declared its independence of the Spanish monarchy; but it was only in 1668 that Spain recognized its independence by a treaty. The separation of the Spanish colonies from the mother country has neither been our work, nor the object of our desires; it has been caused by events, in which the English government took no part, but which, we think, might have been prevented, if our advice had been listened to in time.

[Here Mr. Canning, with considerable skill, justifies our recognition of the independence of South America, upon the ground, that as the mother country had lost all power over them, and no nation became responsible for the conduct of their inhabitants as regarded other countries, England had no alternative but either to regard them in the revolting and unnatural light of banditti and pirates, or to treat with them as independent nations; thus rendering them responsible by their own act for their conduct, in the scale of civilized nations.]

"The example of the last revolution of France, and the happy and final re-establishment of Louis XVIII. upon his throne, is cited by M. Zea, in support of the principle of the imprescriptible rights of a legitimate sovereign, and the obligation of all foreign powers to respect those rights; and in consequence this minister invites England to act consistently; and in its conduct towards the new states of Spanish America, to observe the same reserve as was exhibited, in a manner so honorable to her, towards revolutionary France.

"But is it necessary to recal to the recollection of M. Zea, that all the Powers of Europe, and particularly Spain, one of the first, have not only acknowledged the different governments *de facto*, which have succeeded, and which at first overthrew the throne of France and the house of Bourbon, and afterwards deprived it of the possession of this crown for near a quarter of a century, but that Spain has besides concluded strict alliances with them, and above all, with the one which M. Zea justly designates as a government *de facto* in the strictest sense, that of Bonaparte, against whom, his unrestrained ambition, and not a principle of respect for the rights of legitimate monarchy, had armed all the powers of Europe. It is useless to attempt to give another colour to facts which have already been displayed in the page of history; and the undersigned is, in consequence, obliged to add that Great Britain cannot, in justice to herself, except the eulogium which M. Zea bestows upon her in this respect; nor can she pretend to except herself from the general accusation of having negotiated with the chiefs of the French revolution.

"It is true that up to 1796, England abstained from treating with revolutionary France long after the Powers of Europe had given it the example. But the cause of this reserve, alleged in parliament and in different documents, was the subordinate state of the French government, and it cannot be denied that Great Britain, twice, viz. in 1796 and 1797, opened negotiations for peace with the French directory, which, if they had succeeded, would have led to a recognition of that form of government.—In 1801 peace was concluded with the consulate and if in 1806 peace was not actually concluded with Bonaparte, then emperor of France, the negotiation was only broken off by one condition; and if in 1803 and 1814 England refused to listen to any overture on the part of France, she did it solely because Bonaparte refused to admit Spain as a contracting party to the negotiation. [Mr. Canning then goes on to say, that peace would have been made with Bonaparte in 1814, if his pretensions had been more moderate.]

"In the Note of M. Zea are two other points, which demand particular remark. M. Zea says that the king of Spain will not recognize the new States of Spanish America, and that his majesty will not cease to employ force of arms against his rebel subjects in that part of the world. We have neither the pretension nor the desire to controul the conduct of his Catholic majesty, but this declaration of M. Zea is a complete justification of our conduct, as it proves that we have seized the proper moment to put our relations with the new States upon a firm footing. A further delay on our part could not have satisfied Spain, or produced any benefit, seeing that Spain has decidedly pronounced herself against all arrangement, under any circumstances, or at any time; and that she is resolved upon interminable war with her ancient colonies.

[After some further observations of little moment, Mr. Canning concludes as follows:]

"The undersigned is also charged to declare to the ministers of Spain, that it was not a sentiment of ill will, nor even of indifference towards the interest of his catholic majesty, which dictated the measures of the English government; that his Britannic majesty will not cease to entertain the most anxious wishes for the prosperity of Spain, and that he will always entertain the same sentiments; in short, he has commended the undersigned to renew to his catholic majesty the offer of using his good offices to bring about an amicable arrangement, which it is yet possible to maintain between his majesty and the states which are separated from Spain.

"The undersigned seizes this occasion, &c.  
GEO. CANNING.

"Foreign Office, March 25, 1825."  
There was an arrival yesterday from India, but it brings no later accounts relative to the leading operations against the Burmese than those which had previously reached us by the Swedish ship Calcutta. Indeed no news can be expected from Ava for some time, unless a capture of peace should be made, as the British troops have halted for the rainy season at Prome. In one of the letters received to day from Pensaog, dated the 6th of June, there is the following passage:—"We are expecting an attack from the Siamese, and great preparations are making; and Fort Cornwallis is strongly fortifying. A fleet of ships have been sent from here to cruise off Palo Teey."

A file of the *Argos*, a Buenos Ayres paper, from the beginning of July, to the 21st August, has been received. On the 20th of August, an extraordinary number of that Journal was published, detailing the success of the independent troops of Montevideo, over a detachment of the Brazilians, together with a proclamation of Lavalleja, commander in chief of the independent army, to his countrymen of the Banda Oriental. On the 15th a sharp action had taken place between a detachment of the independents, commanded by Don Ignacio Oribe, and the Brazilians who occupy Colonia. The imperialists made a sortie, and were driven back with the loss of nine men killed, and ten wounded. In the course of July and August, fortune appears uniformly to have favoured the cause of the independents. They are stated to have taken from the Brazilians about 700 horses, and 200 black cattle, and to have killed or wounded about 50 officers and soldiers. The ranks of the Imperialists are stated to be thinning by desertion, while the force of the independents is increasing in numbers and improving in discipline. The provisional government of the Banda Oriental has decreed the formation of a patriotic legion, and made other arrangements for carrying the war.

Gouvernements Secretary,  
Curaçao den 28sten December 1825.  
DE gewone Nieuwjaars Audientie by Zyn Excellentie den Heer Schoutbynacht en Gouverneur dezes eilands zal gehouden worden op deszelfs Buiten verblijf Schouw Verbond van des morgens elf tot des namiddags te con ure.  
Ds Gouvernements Secretaris,  
W. PRINCE.

Den 16den December 1825  
DE ondergeteekende maakt by deze aan het Publiek bekend, dat by zyn Hoog No. 201, staande en gelegen onder de 4de Wyk op Pletermaey, bekend onder de naam van RUST & VREDE (*alias Puerto Caballo*), op den 9ten January vanstaende, by Publiek Oplegning zal doen verkoopen, ten Pakhuize van den heer A. W. H. Bland.

CLEMENT DAVIS.



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